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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY

East Germany

DATE DISTR 11 June 1953

SUBJECT

Long wave Funkwerk Koepenick Construction of
Long wave transmitter SL2

NO OF PAGES 1

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NO. OF ENCLS.

DATE OF
INFOSUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF
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1. Long wave transmitter SL2 is being set up in Koenigswuesterhausen while its fundamental equipment (Grundlageneinrichtungen) is under construction at Funkwerk Koepenick 1/. The transmitter, a triple connection of three sets of 4 RS566 tubes will have a power of 500 kW and will operate at a frequency between 450 and 300 kcs probably at the present Koenigswuesterhausen broadcasting frequency. 2/ Funkwerk Koepenick is now engaged in developing the three final power stages and the connecting equipment for the transmitter. This work is supervised by Heinz Rein, Deputy Head of the Department for the Development of Large Transmitters, (TLS). Development and construction is scheduled to be completed so that the transmitter can start to operate before the end of 1953. It is believed that this goal will not be reached.
2. Completion of the transmitter is largely dependent on Rein's remaining with Funkwerk Koepenick. He is an expert on the development of long wave transmitters. During the war he was laboratory head of the Stassfurt Radio Works and there developed the Imperial receiving set. Prior to the war he spent some time in the United States. He joined Funkwerk Koepenick in October 1950 and though originally an experienced technician in the developing of receivers, he quickly turned into an authority on transmitter development. Rein is in difficulties with the management of the works. He was promised a residence in Berlin as a replacement for his present one which is located far out in the suburbs. When the promise failed to materialize, Rein gave notice three times, but withdrew it each time after negotiations with the management. He now again plans to leave the works. Should he actually do so, long wave transmitter development will suffer a heavy blow.

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Comment. The designation SL1 was applied to a final amplifying stage of 150kW for an old long wave transmitter in Koenigswuesterhausen. SL1 was completed in Koepenick at the end of 1951 under the supervision of Heinz Rein.

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Comment. [] it was erroneously stated that the power was around 250 kW.

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COUNTRY East Germany

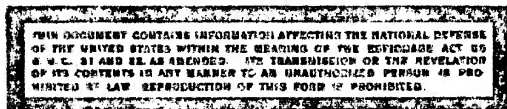
DATE DISTR. 16 June 1953

SUBJECT FET Funkwerk Koenenick Production of
Zwilling and Hubertus Transmitters

NO OF PAGES 1

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1. Four twin transmitters (Zwilling) and one or two twin halves (Halbzug) are now under construction at Funkwerk Koenenick. 1/ The twin halves are to have the power of 240 to 200 kw, and will operate in the 500 to 1800 kos range. It has been mentioned at the works that a twin is to be installed in Behmerin after completion. This, however, cannot be verified, since only top personnel of VLB Funkanlagen know the destination of the transmitter now under construction.
2. A twin half built at Funkwerk Koenenick was in operation from December 1951 to late March 1953 in an area called Hubertus in Uhlenhorst, located between Koenenick and Lohlsdorf. This transmitter had originally been constructed for a power of 240 kw, but was reduced to 200 kw after it developed that the insulation of its screen condensers (Sieb Kondensator) burned through at power higher than 200 kw. At the end of March 1953, this half was deactivated to permit Funkwerk Koenenick to overhaul its essential parts, such as the circuit elements. During the overhaul its frequency will be extended from 1500 to 1700 kos. When the transmitter was deactivated a second half was put on trial scheduled to last a month at Hubertus. The second twin half has a power of 240 kw, but during the trial period the output is frequently changed. If the trial of the second half is satisfactory, it will be coupled by parallel connection with the first half. Funkwerk Koenenick is making the connecting equipment and is to put it in operating order. After the two halves are coupled, the twin will operate with a power of between 500 and 600 kw. Original plans called for the start of the twin's operation not later than the end of May 1953. At a meeting of the Funkwerk-Koenenick department heads in early April 1953, Cultural Director (fnu) Nobel requested that the overhaul be speeded so that operations could begin on 1 May 1953. It is believed that this will not be possible.

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Comment: This differs from indications given [] where it was said that seven twin halves were under development. The indications given above are the correct ones.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 16 June 1953

SUBJECT Radio Transmitters in Leipzig
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NO. OF PAGES 1

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25X1 1. There are three radio transmitters in Leipzig:

- a. An old transmitter built by the Lorenz firm and brought to Leipzig about 1934. This transmitter of 120 kw was originally planned to be mobile; it is called a railroad transmitter (Eisenbahnsender). Its frequency can be changed in about 20 minutes to that of the Russian occupation power.
 - b. An old Telefunken transmitter with an output of between 100 and 120 kw, installed in Leipzig in the early nineteen thirties. In 1935 it was provided with carrier steering equipment according to the Harbig principle (Harbig-Fungs-Certh modulation). This and the "railroad" transmitter change their frequencies and programs about once a month.
 - c. An old French SRA short wave transmitter dismantled by the Germans in France during the war and brought to Leipzig. This has a power output of around 40 kw and operates at three fixed frequencies.
2. In the past there have been plans to connect the three Leipzig transmitters, but nothing has been done to put the plan into operation.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR 24 June 1959

SUBJECT East German Ministry of Post & Telecommunications
Plans for Transmitters along West German Border

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1. Around the end of 1952, the East German Ministry of Post and Telecommunications planned that all transmitters in East Germany, with the exception of large transmitters located in the Berlin and Leipzig areas, should be dismantled and distributed along the East German border. This plan particularly concerned the 20 kW medium wave transmitters in Bernburg, Treseburg, Lefort and Schwanau. According to this plan, the border transmitters should be provided with beam antennae and used for propaganda directed to West Germany.
2. As far as is known, this plan has not been pressed. Some time after it was conceived, six kW sets were dismantled from three transmitters located in the Bernburg-Treseburg area; it is possible that this measure was connected with the plan. Nothing else, however, has happened to advance the idea.

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Comment. It is possible that the plan was abandoned as its implementation delayed until one half of the two transmitters in the Schwanau area is overhauled; the plan is scheduled to start operations in May. The Schwanau transmitter is scheduled to have an output of between 100 and 160 kW and will be able to cover all of Germany.

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